

Watch tomorrow's Herald for the big list of valuable prizes to be given subscription contest candidates.

JACK Johnson advises Willard to save his money. Jack's advice still has a punch in it.

The Evening Herald

MEMBER ASSOCIATED PRESS

TRIBUNE-CITIZEN.
Vol. 26, No. 56.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1915.

MR. Gutierrez, president of Mexico, wants to find someone willing to listen long enough to let him quit.

RENEWED ACTIVITY REPORTED TODAY IN ALL THE GREAT WAR THEATRES

RUSSIAN ADVANCE IN CARPATHIANS CHECKED BY AUSTRIANS

Effort to Carry Mountain Passes by Weight of Numbers Believed to Have Failed Once More.

GERMANS ADMIT LOSS OF SUBMARINE U-29

French Offensive in Western Zone Carried on at Appalling Sacrifice of Life According to German Statement.

Berlin, April 7—(via Amsterdam and London, 4:55 p.m.)—The German admiral has given out an official statement in which the loss of the submarine U-29 is accepted.

The text of the communication follows:

The submarine U-29 has not returned from its last cruise. According to a report of the British admiralty of March 26 this vessel with her crew was sent to the bottom. She therefore must be regarded as lost.

The German submarine U-29 was generally believed to have been commanded by Captain Otto Wiedemann, who had charge of the U-9 when that submarine sank the cruisers *Hogue*, *Athens* and *Cressy* last September.

The U-29 displaced 800 tons and could make 18 knots on the surface and 10 knots submerged. The middle of March she made a raid in the channel and sank one French and four British steamships and damaged three other vessels.

Zürich, Switzerland, April 7.—(via Paris, 12:25 p.m.)—Two French aviators pursued a German military train yesterday from Marbach to Villigen, in the Black forest. They damaged the railway and stations along the line. On their return they dropped bombs on Muellheim and Neuhausen.

A French biplane which was being pursued by German aviators lost its way in the mist last night and, crossing the Swiss frontier, landed near Foremen. They will be interned.

London, April 7, 11:55 a.m.—The military situation in the Carpathians is competing with the prohibition question in the interest of the British public.

Attention is concentrated on Carpathian passes where the Russians are bringing up heavy reinforcements to push their attack, the success of which is expected only through weight of numbers. On the other hand the Austrian and German commanders also are making strenuous efforts to strengthen their forces.

Petrograd reports that the section near the Uzbeck pass, where Vienna admits a retirement, extends for a distance of 17 miles. To offset this Vienna claims a counter offensive movement near the Carpathian passes where the Russians report the taking of several Russian positions with the capture of 7,000 prisoners.

A conservative interpretation of both the Russian and the Austrian reports leads to the belief that the Russian offensive at Lopukov has been checked, while they have forced their way through the Rostov pass, capturing two villages on the southern side of the range.

In the western arena of the war the French continue their offensive movement between the Meuse and the Lorraine frontier. Their reported gains in the Ailly forest indicate the possibility of a new danger for the Germans holding St. Mihiel, while the advance to the east of Verdun is regarded in London as threatening St. Mihiel from the north. Berlin reports heavy fighting in this region without results for the French.

ENEMY SUFFER APPALLING LOSSES SAYS GERMAN REPORT

Berlin, April 7—(via London, 4:20 p.m.)—The German general headquarters gave out an official statement regarding military operations, which says:

"In the western theater of the war the village of Erel Grachten, which

On the Italian Frontier, April 7, (via Paris, 3:55 p.m.)—The war ships of the Italian fleet departed suddenly on Monday from the Mediterranean naval stations at Spezia, Gaeta and Maddalena Island. They concentrated at Augusta, Sicily, and at Taranto. They are thus within a few hours of the Adriatic.

was occupied by our troops the day before yesterday and which the enemy has bombarded with his heaviest artillery and mine throwers, was for this reason again abandoned by us last night.

"An attack in the Argonne broke down under the fire of our chasseurs.

"Northeast of Verdun a French advance approached only as far as our outer positions.

"To the east and southeast of Verdun a series of attacks made by the enemy failed with extraordinarily heavy losses.

"In the Cambresis hills two French battalions were destroyed by our fire.

"At Aixy our troops commenced a counter attack and threw the enemy back into his old position.

"At Apremont the enemy had no success.

"In the eastern theater: During an advance on Russian territory in the direction of Andreev, 30 kilometers southeast of Memel, our cavalry annihilated a Russian battalion. The commander, five officers and 380 men were taken prisoners, while 182 were killed and 150 severely injured."

INDICATES ATTACK ON DARDANELLES RENEWED

Constantinople, April 7—(via Paris, 12:25 p.m.)—An official statement issued today by the Turkish war office says:

"No serious attack was made yesterday by the enemy on the Dardanelles. The day before two hostile cruisers bombarded our batteries at the entrance to the straits, but without result. One of the enemy's cruisers and one torpedo boat were struck by our shells."

FRENCH OFFICIAL STATEMENT TODAY IS CONSERVATIVE

Paris, April 7—(via London, 2:14 p.m.)—The French war office this afternoon gave out a report on the hostilities which are suspended.

"A German detachment with three machine guns succeeded in crossing to the left bank of the Yser south of Dix Grachten. It was attacked by Belgian forces.

An attack was made by us in the vicinity of Etain which rendered masters of hills number 218 and number 221, in addition to the Hauteville and the hospital farms."

RUSSIA SEEKS RAIL WAY THROUGH BULGARIA

Sofia, Bulgaria, April 7, (via London, 3:15 p.m.)—Two Russian delegates arrived here today to conclude arrangements with Bulgarian railroads for the establishment of direct communication between Russia and Saloniki, Greece.

The Turkish war office also re-

ports a resumption of the hostilities in the Caucasus campaign.

It announces that a Russian force advanced on the Turks near the frontier but was driven back to Russian territory and that the Turks after eighteen hours of hard fighting occupied several Russian towns.

Customs officials here and at Norfolk were appealed to by British ship captains for permission to leave. They were told they could not leave until further notice.

STILL SEEK EVIDENCE TO SHOW SUPPLY SNEAKING

New York, April 7—in spite of official denials from British sources that British ships outside of Sandy Hook have received supplies from this port, Assistant District Attorney Frank E. Carstarphen said today that the investigation based on the evidence to this effect submitted to the United States district attorney's office by Dudley Field Malone, collector of the port, would continue. Carstarphen has been placed in charge of the investigation.

Another attempt to force the Dardanelles apparently is underway.

An official announcement from Constantinople states that a cruiser and a torpedo boat were struck by shells during a bombardment of the outer forts on Monday. The bombardment, it is said, was without results and no serious attack was attempted yesterday. No official information has come from London or Paris concerning this fighting.

The Home correspondent of a Paris newspaper telegraphs that Italy and Serbia are at the point of concluding an agreement under which Italy will not object to Serbia's acquisition of territory in the Adriatic, provided it is not formed. If this agreement is concluded as is expected, the correspondent says, Italy's participation in the war may be considered imminent.

Regarding the situation in Turkey, Field Marshal von der Goltz said:

"Turkey today is better prepared than ever. She has a million and a quarter of well-trained men, in addition to several hundred thousand reserves for any emergency. As the entente powers are interested politically in exaggerating news, the destruction of the outer forts at Sedd-el-Bahr and Kum-Kaleh, which was only partly favorable to them, was made to appear a great victory. How little Constantinople was alarmed by these attacks may be seen from the fact that the Sultan remained in his palace a short distance from the sea. Nor did the attacks have the least effect upon the population."

A conservative interpretation of both the Russian and the Austrian reports leads to the belief that the Russian offensive at Lopukov has been checked, while they have forced their way through the Rostov pass, capturing two villages on the southern side of the range.

In the western arena of the war the French continue their offensive movement between the Meuse and the Lorraine frontier.

Their reported gains in the Ailly forest indicate the possibility of a new danger for the Germans holding St. Mihiel, while the advance to the east of Verdun is regarded in London as threatening St. Mihiel from the north. Berlin reports heavy fighting in this region without results for the French.

WILSON NAMES FEYEN POSTMASTER

Washington, April 7—President Wilson today appointed Thomas A. Feyen postmaster at Miami, Ark.

New York, April 7—A stock exchange seat sold today for \$14,000, an advance of \$3,500 over the last previous sale.

EXCHANGE SEAT BRINGS \$14,000

New York, April 7—A stock exchange seat sold today for \$14,000, an advance of \$3,500 over the last previous sale.

WILSON NAMES FEYEN POSTMASTER

Washington, April 7—President Wilson today appointed Thomas A. Feyen postmaster at Miami, Ark.

ETEL WITH FLAGS FLYING AND FULL STEAM UP MAY MAKE DASH

German Raider's Exact Time Limit Still Closely Guarded Believed Very Near Its End and Time to Move Arrives.

MAY MAKE ATTEMPT TO PASS CORDON TONIGHT

Cruiser Moves Slightly Away from Her Dock, Late this Afternoon and Every Preparation for Sailing is Made.

Newport News, Va., April 7—Shortly before 3 o'clock the Etel hoisted a line of signal flags and blew her whistle. One shrill blast was sounded. Smoke was pouring from both of her funnels.

The Etel's exact time limit was as closely guarded as ever today, but maritime circles had believed it rapidly is drawing to a close.

Twenty-five merchant ships flying the flags of the allies were being held up here, refused clearance papers pending developments.

At 2:50 p.m. the Prince Eitel Friedrich still was at her wharf and there was no apparent explanation for activity on board.

The cruiser, however, pulled away from her pier a few feet and her launch, which had been lowered since her entry into port, was hoisted to the deck. Smoke from her funnels grew heavier.

HAD NOT EVEN THOUGHT OF INTERNMENT OF ETEL

Newport News, Va., April 7—"We are not even thinking about internment of the Prince Eitel Friedrich now," declared Customs Collector Hamilton today after he had waited expectantly throughout the night for the German cruiser to leave this port. As the customs collector spoke he was preparing to again visit the ship on orders from Washington, although he had farewells to Commander Thierichsen and members of his staff last night.

No further information was given out concerning the campaign in the east, except a reference in the Berlin statement of the fighting along the East Prussian border. It is said that the Russians were repulsed in battles southwest of Memel and near Augustow, one Russian battalion being annihilated.

Two Russian delegates have arrived in Sofia, Bulgaria, to arrange for railway communication between Russia and Saloniki, Greece. The Sofia dispatch containing this announcement does not explain by what means this could be accomplished, as it would involve the use of railways through neutral countries. Neither is it explained whether Russia desires to use the railroads for military purposes.

Another attempt to force the Dardanelles apparently is underway. An official announcement from Constantinople states that a cruiser and a torpedo boat were struck by shells during a bombardment of the outer forts on Monday. The bombardment, it is said, was without results and no serious attack was attempted yesterday. No official information has come from London or Paris concerning this fighting.

This declaration was the first authoritative admission concerning the mysterious negotiations relating to the ship in many days. Internment of the German cruiser to leave this port. As the customs collector spoke he was preparing to again visit the ship on orders from Washington, although he had farewells to Commander Thierichsen and members of his staff last night.

This declaration was the first authoritative admission concerning the mysterious negotiations relating to the ship in many days. Internment of the German cruiser to leave this port. As the customs collector spoke he was preparing to again visit the ship on orders from Washington, although he had farewells to Commander Thierichsen and members of his staff last night.

Customs officials here and at Norfolk were appealed to by British ship captains for permission to leave. They were told they could not leave until further notice.

CONSUL REPORTS ON LOSSES TO BRITISH SHIPPING

New York, April 7—in spite of official denials from British sources that British ships outside of Sandy Hook have received supplies from this port, Assistant District Attorney Frank E. Carstarphen said today that the investigation based on the evidence to this effect submitted to the United States district attorney's office by Dudley Field Malone, collector of the port, would continue. Carstarphen has been placed in charge of the investigation.

During this time, according to the tabulation, 8,720 vessels arrived at these ports and 7,629 sailed therefrom. Thirty British merchantmen were torpedoed with the loss of 76 lives. Neutral losses were three Norwegian, one Swedish and two American vessels. The two American vessels and one Norwegian vessel were sunk by mines. Sixty persons—all aboard the Swedish steamer—lost their lives.

During this time, according to the tabulation, 8,720 vessels arrived at these ports and 7,629 sailed therefrom. Thirty British merchantmen were torpedoed with the loss of 76 lives. Neutral losses were three Norwegian, one Swedish and two American vessels. The two American vessels and one Norwegian vessel were sunk by mines. Sixty persons—all aboard the Swedish steamer—lost their lives.

During this time, according to the tabulation, 8,720 vessels arrived at these ports and 7,629 sailed therefrom. Thirty British merchantmen were torpedoed with the loss of 76 lives. Neutral losses were three Norwegian, one Swedish and two American vessels. The two American vessels and one Norwegian vessel were sunk by mines. Sixty persons—all aboard the Swedish steamer—lost their lives.

During this time, according to the tabulation, 8,720 vessels arrived at these ports and 7,629 sailed therefrom. Thirty British merchantmen were torpedoed with the loss of 76 lives. Neutral losses were three Norwegian, one Swedish and two American vessels. The two American vessels and one Norwegian vessel were sunk by mines. Sixty persons—all aboard the Swedish steamer—lost their lives.

During this time, according to the tabulation, 8,720 vessels arrived at these ports and 7,629 sailed therefrom. Thirty British merchantmen were torpedoed with the loss of 76 lives. Neutral losses were three Norwegian, one Swedish and two American vessels. The two American vessels and one Norwegian vessel were sunk by mines. Sixty persons—all aboard the Swedish steamer—lost their lives.

During this time, according to the tabulation, 8,720 vessels arrived at these ports and 7,629 sailed therefrom. Thirty British merchantmen were torpedoed with the loss of 76 lives. Neutral losses were three Norwegian, one Swedish and two American vessels. The two American vessels and one Norwegian vessel were sunk by mines. Sixty persons—all aboard the Swedish steamer—lost their lives.

During this time, according to the tabulation, 8,720 vessels arrived at these ports and 7,629 sailed therefrom. Thirty British merchantmen were torpedoed with the loss of 76 lives. Neutral losses were three Norwegian, one Swedish and two American vessels. The two American vessels and one Norwegian vessel were sunk by mines. Sixty persons—all aboard the Swedish steamer—lost their lives.

During this time, according to the tabulation, 8,720 vessels arrived at these ports and 7,629 sailed therefrom. Thirty British merchantmen were torpedoed with the loss of 76 lives. Neutral losses were three Norwegian, one Swedish and two American vessels. The two American vessels and one Norwegian vessel were sunk by mines. Sixty persons—all aboard the Swedish steamer—lost their lives.

During this time, according to the tabulation, 8,720 vessels arrived at these ports and 7,629 sailed therefrom. Thirty British merchantmen were torpedoed with the loss of 76 lives. Neutral losses were three Norwegian, one Swedish and two American vessels. The two American vessels and one Norwegian vessel were sunk by mines. Sixty persons—all aboard the Swedish steamer—lost their lives.

During this time, according to the tabulation, 8,720 vessels arrived at these ports and 7,629 sailed therefrom. Thirty British merchantmen were torpedoed with the loss of 76 lives. Neutral losses were three Norwegian, one Swedish and two American vessels. The two American vessels and one Norwegian vessel were sunk by mines. Sixty persons—all aboard the Swedish steamer—lost their lives.

During this time, according to the tabulation, 8,720 vessels arrived at these ports and 7,629 sailed therefrom. Thirty British merchantmen were torpedoed with the loss of 76 lives. Neutral losses were three Norwegian, one Swedish and two American vessels. The two American vessels and one Norwegian vessel were sunk by mines. Sixty persons—all aboard the Swedish steamer—lost their lives.

During this time, according to the tabulation, 8,720 vessels arrived at these ports and 7,629 sailed therefrom. Thirty British merchantmen were torpedoed with the loss of 76 lives. Neutral losses were three Norwegian, one Swedish and two American vessels. The two American vessels and one Norwegian vessel were sunk by mines. Sixty persons—all aboard the Swedish steamer—lost their lives.

During this time, according to the tabulation, 8,720 vessels arrived at these ports and 7,629 sailed therefrom. Thirty British merchantmen were torpedoed with the loss of 76 lives. Neutral losses were three Norwegian, one Swedish and two American vessels. The two American vessels and one Norwegian vessel were sunk by mines. Sixty persons—all aboard the Swedish steamer—lost their lives.

During this time, according to the tabulation, 8,720 vessels arrived at these ports and 7,629 sailed therefrom. Thirty British merchantmen were torpedoed with the loss of 76 lives. Neutral losses were three Norwegian, one Swedish and two American vessels. The two American vessels and one Norwegian vessel were sunk by mines. Sixty persons—all aboard the Swedish steamer—lost their lives.

During this time, according to the tabulation, 8,720 vessels arrived at these ports and 7,629 sailed therefrom. Thirty British merchantmen were torpedoed with the loss of 76 lives. Neutral losses were three Norwegian, one Swedish and two American vessels. The two American vessels and one Norwegian vessel were sunk by mines. Sixty persons—all aboard the Swedish steamer—lost their lives.

During this time, according to the tabulation, 8,720 vessels arrived at these ports and 7,629 sailed therefrom. Thirty British merchantmen were torpedoed with the loss of 76 lives. Neutral losses were three Norwegian, one Swedish and two American vessels. The two American vessels and one Norwegian vessel were sunk by mines. Sixty persons—all aboard the Swedish steamer—lost their lives.

During this time, according to the tabulation, 8,720 vessels arrived at these ports and 7,629 sailed therefrom. Thirty British merchantmen were torpedoed with the loss of 76 lives. Neutral